

THE PANOLA MISS. LYNX.

By Rockett & Middleton.

Devoted to News, Politics, Commerce, Agriculture, &c.

Two Dollars in Advance

"ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY."

VOL. 2.

PANOLA, MI., SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1846.

NO. 10

THE LYNX

Printed and published every SATURDAY at two dollars in advance.
Advertisements inserted for one dollar per square (of ten lines or less), for the first insertion, and fifty cents for each subsequent insertion.
Advertisements of a personal nature will be charged double price of ordinary advertisements.

YEARLY ADVERTISING.—A deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year to a sufficient amount to make it for the interest of business. Advertisements out of the direct line of business of the yearly advertiser will be charged for separately at the ordinary rates.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.—Not alterable for the year, containing ten lines or less ten dollars.

The names of candidates for county offices will be inserted for five dollars, payable always in advance, and State offices ten dollars.

Election tickets will never be delivered until paid for.

Political circulars or communications of only an individual interest, will be charged at half price of ordinary advertisements and must be paid in advance.

Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions will be continued "till forbid," and any alterations made after insertion charged extra.

Advertising patrons as early after our regular publication days as convenient—not later in any case if possible, than Thursday night.

ALL JOB-WORK must be paid for on delivery.

POSTAGE must be paid on all letters, or they will not be attended to.

Mail Arrangements,

The Mail from Memphis arrives on Tuesday and Saturday at 12 o'clock noon, and departs for Memphis at 1 o'clock the same day.

The Mail from Oxford arrives on Wednesday evenings at 7 o'clock, and departs Tuesday morning at 7 o'clock.

The Mail from Carrollton, arrives Thursday evenings at 7 o'clock, and departs on Monday mornings at 5 o'clock.

The Mail for Carrollton closes on Sunday evenings at 8 o'clock.

The Mail for Oxford closes on Monday evenings at 8 o'clock.

The Mail for Memphis closes on Tuesday's and Saturday's at 12 o'clock noon.

PETERSON'S LADIES'

National Magazine.

MAGNIFICENT VOLUME FOR 1845.

EDITED BY MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS.

The Ladies' National Magazine, is now well established and so favorably known, that, by general consent of the newspaper press, it is placed at the

HEAD OF THE LADIES' BOOKS.

Its correspondence, like those of the three dollar Magazines, are all original, and from the most celebrated American writers of both sexes.

The contributions to this periodical are a constant source of the taste, and ability of our best writers. Another magazine is so excellently adapted to their minds, or is so generally supported by them. The contents are of every variety, and while usually of the lighter kind, do not preclude the insertion of papers of more value.

Fiction, fiction, to the reader, and the friends of the "Ladies' National," possess monthly an agreeable variety of domestic sketches, tales of our country, notices of living authors, new receipts for the house-keeper, directions for fashionable embroidery, descriptions of the fashions, gossip of our eastern metropolis, musical intelligence, &c., &c., compiled in short, all that a lady would wish to know, or objects of interest transpiring during the month.

These contents, instead of being, like those of the other two dollar magazines, made up chiefly by selections from old newspapers and other second hand sources, are written expressly for us; so that our

CONTENTS ARE ALL ORIGINAL.

As a guarantee of the style in which the literary department is conducted, the publisher has placed the editorial charge of the magazine in the hands of Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, acknowledged by all critics to be the best magazine writer in the world.

Those who have read her thrilling stories of "Alice Copley," "Madeline Gray," "Anna Taylor," and "Clara," need no proof of her exalted genius. She will be assisted by the strongest corps of contributors ever yet arrayed in the support of our ladies' Magazine.

At the head of this list is Mrs. Lydia H. Sigourney, who will, hereafter, be a regular distributor, both in poetry and prose. She will be assisted by

Mrs. E. F. Elliott, Mrs. A. M. F. Annan, Mrs. F. N. Osborn, Mrs. L. J. Peirson, Mrs. M. St. Leon Loud, Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Mrs. P. W. B. Carothers, Mrs. Amelia Welby, Mrs. C. Lee Hentz, Mrs. Seba Smith, "F. E. F." Author of "Marriage of Convenience," Miss M. L. Lawson, Mrs. Caroline Gray, Miss Mary Deane, Mrs. Ellen Ashton, &c.

During the ensuing year, a new feature will be introduced, in the publication of a series of

TALES OF AMERICAN HISTORY, illustrative of the manners and stirring incidents of different periods in our country's history.

The first of these, a story of the revolution, from the pen of "The Author of *Crucible in the Last War*," will appear in January, and will be followed by articles of equal interest, from H. W. Herber, and others of great writers. The critical and portraits of famous poets will still be continued, and stories of a domestic character, from the well known pens of Mrs. Annan, F. E. F., and Ellen Ashton, will continually appear.

GREAT PRIZE PICTURES.—In order that the pictorial department may stand first in the country, the publisher intends publishing, in January and February, two superb premium pictures, far superior to any yet issued in the magazines.

The first is

A MEZZOTINT BY SARTIN.

will appear in January, and has confessedly never been equalled by that imitator artist. The second, to appear in February, is the first of a series of great historical pictures, which will maintain the national character of this work—the publisher has projected.

These are intended to illustrate great events in American annals, especially those in which women figured. The first is a

MEZZOTINT OF WASHINGTON AT 18!

Engraved from a picture never before made public. This feature will make the book unequalled.

Those who wish to secure the whole series, and thus their money early. We here state, what is undeniable, that during 1844, we published Mezzotints of more than any other.

And shall continue to do so for 1845. Those who subscribe to the "National" will get these unequalled engravings of more than in any other.

Look for the number, December, January and February, when the series is issued, or intend to

At 10 o'clock, on

REMARKS OF MR LUMPKIN, OF PANOLA.

In the senate of Mississippi, on the subject of internal improvements, and a proper disposition of the 500,000 acres of land donated to this state by act of congress.

I DEEM it expedient to offer some explanation of my vote upon this measure, which is certainly somewhat complex in its character, and connected with various considerations of a highly delicate and interesting nature. It is but honest to declare, that upon the first suggestion that any portion of the lands in question should be sold for Planters' bank bonds and coupons, an objection of quite a serious character presented itself, viz: it looks very much like committing a breach of faith toward the general government, the lands having been bestowed upon the state of Mississippi, specially for purposes of internal improvement. The objection, however, was in my mind dissipated upon a more thorough scrutiny and more mature examination of the subject in all its various bearings. True the lands were granted for purposes of internal improvement; that is to say, the net proceeds arising from the sale of them are to be applied to such objects. There is nothing in this bill which militates against the attainment of these purposes.

Though all the lands should be sold for bonds and coupons, the net proceeds of the sale will by the sale of the lands, have been satisfactorily ascertained; and the faith of the state standing pledged to apply the fund to the purposes of internal improvement, will remain unviolated. The land would by this means be disposed of—the state of Mississippi would by the sale of them be able to discharge a most onerous debt, and her faith would remain pledged to reimburse at some suitable and more convenient period, the internal improvement fund, thus temporarily divested from the state of Mississippi to the state of Mississippi. No one would be injured by this arrangement. The honor of the state deeply implicated, as we all admit, in the bonds of the Planters' bank, would be fully and happily vindicated by paying off the debt. Surely the people of the State of Mississippi could not reasonably complain of this. Surely the general government would be rejoiced at such a result. The lands were given to the state of Mississippi by the general government for the benefit of the state. It is clear that if used primarily in discharge of the Planters' bank, bonds, and ultimately in accomplishing the works of internal improvement contemplated by the act of congress, more benefit would accrue to the state of Mississippi, and all concerned, than from any plan of disposition that could be devised. Besides, it cannot be doubted, that the sale of the lands in question, would be greatly facilitated, and at an enhanced price, by adoption of this measure, and so far from the fund arising from the sale being in the end diminished in amount, it would on the contrary be most obviously much enhanced. As to the breach of faith to the general government, which is urged as an objection by some, it is plainly nothing more than a fanciful notion having no substance or solidity whatever, appertaining to it. Certain it is, there would be nothing immoral or dishonorable in such a course. And if in the strictness of technicality, a breach of faith could be plausibly asserted to have occurred, it would certainly puzzle any lawyer to devise a remedy for the suggested grievance. The lands have been absolutely given to the state—the fullest discretion in regard to their disposition has been bestowed, and for a mere abuse of that discretion no forfeiture could be insisted on. But even admitting for the sake of argument, that a case of forfeiture should occur, can it be supposed possible that an attempt would ever be made to resume the donation. Truly a motion so wild and fanciful as this, would never be urged by any man regardless of his standing as a practical politician. The obvious benefit secured by the measure, to the state at large, in improvement of her navigable streams, and the particular advantage expected to accrue to the settler, in the provision of pre-emption privileges (at the minimum price of one dollar and a quarter per acre) upon the lands, need not be enlarged

upon by me at present. With these remarks, I submit that the bill in its present amended form should become the law of the state of Mississippi, and go into effect as soon as possible.

The advantages to be derived from the improvement of the water courses contemplated in this bill, by the counties bordering on those streams, are almost incalculable in a pecuniary point of view. These streams in their present condition are navigable only about four months in the year on an average, and by proper application of the amount set apart for their improvement by the provisions of this bill, it cannot be doubted that they could be made navigable near eight months instead of four, and at a time too when the necessities of the country most needed the increased facilities of getting the staple products of the country to market, for the purpose of realizing a sufficient amount of the same to meet the numerous liabilities that annually occur at the close of each year. That portion of the state labouring under these disadvantages (and it embraces almost one-half of the state) are compelled to wait for the winter floods to get their products to market, which seldom occur until after Christmas, and are frequently compelled to raise money to meet their demands, upon drafts and bills at ruinous rates of discount, or else throw themselves upon the mercy of some heartless Shylock, or avaricious not-shaver, who is standing ever ready to take advantage of the necessities of his more unfortunate neighbor; and the annual loss sustained in this way by that most meritorious class of the community, the honest yeomanry, is even greater than the amount he loses by exorbitant freight which he is compelled to pay to get his products to market. The agricultural interests of our country have been ever overlooked and woefully neglected by the law-making department of our government. By a reference to our statute books it will be seen that thousands of dollars are annually appropriated by our legislature for different objects, but in all these appropriations, that class of our citizens from whom much the largest portion of the revenue is derived, is entirely lost sight of: is it not time then that they should arise in their majesty and demand as a right that we should meet out to them that justice to which they are entitled, and which they have so long and quietly submitted to be withheld from them. Every consideration of propriety demands that something should be done speedily for this long neglected interest. And, as one of that class, I would now press their claims before this honorable, who fondly cherishing the hope they will not meet with a cold repulse, or be driven away empty to be called for at a more convenient season.

Amount of cotton shipped out of the Tallahatchie river annually, from the following counties:

Lafayette county, (supposed) about 8,000 bales

Panola county, supposed about 22,000 bales

Marshall county, supposed about 22,000 bales

about half of which would go down Tallahatchie, if the river was improved—say 11,000 bales

Pontotoc county, supposed 6,000 bales

Tippah, Desoto and Yallobusha would probably send out of this river, together 5,000—40,000

Forty thousand bales of cotton upon which the freight to New Orleans would be reduced at least 50 cents per bale, if the necessary improvements were made in the navigation of this river, which would make an annual saving of at least twenty thousand dollars on the cotton shipped out of this stream, and I consider this a very small estimate, and perhaps too low by half. These facts are equally true and applicable in regard to the other streams mentioned in this bill, and perhaps one of them carries out more than double the amount estimated for Tallahatchie river. I have taken no account of the return freight in this estimate, which is also a very considerable item, and equally affected by it. Is it not an object then worthy of our deliberate consideration to adopt a measure which will operate as a direct saving to the citizens of our state of more than one hundred thousand dollars annually. And shall we act so ungenerously as to withhold from our own citizens their just rights, in refusing to appropriate for their benefit a fund which has been so liberally bestowed upon them by the munificence of the general government, and for which they only require of us the poor

boon of passing an act simply to carry into effect the objects of the grant. Should we carry out the objects of this grant, and by so doing throw several hundred thousand dollars annually, for several years, into the hands of the laboring classes, who might undertake to execute these works of internal improvement, the circulation of the state would be greatly enlarged, by the money passing from hand to hand, and its effect would no doubt be felt in every branch of business. It might therefore affect the prospects of our whole people, from the time the first disbursements were commenced, and ere they were fully completed, the sun of our prosperity might again return and shed his genial rays over our long benighted prospects, and our beloved state, which has been so much oppressed and so vilely treated, be enabled again to resume her wanted stand among her sister states.

The friends of the levee bill are mistaken if they suppose that I am opposed to the construction of a levee on the Mississippi river, from the fact that I opposed the bill which was before the senate when the committee on internal improvement had that bill under consideration, and also on its passage: and I would take this occasion to assure them that such is not the fact. But I am free to acknowledge, that I was opposed to that levee bill, in its present shape, *to loco*. I was opposed to it, because I consider it unjust, *delusive*, and a wasteful misapplication of this trust fund. I consider it unjust, because it asks for more than one-half in value of the fund, although it is only one-fourth in quantity. For I doubt not that one fourth of this land might be selected that would equal in value the whole of the balance. And I do not consider this object of internal improvement, from its importance in comparison with other objects proposed, as entitled to more than one fifth of this fund, and I consider this a very liberal allowance. It is *delusive*, because it makes a false estimate of the cost of the work, for the purpose of getting the state committed to it in such a way, that she would be compelled to carry it on to completion, or if she abandoned the undertaking, she would by so doing, endanger the loss of what she had already expended. The friends of this measure have variously estimated the cost of the work at from eighty thousand to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, but I am fully persuaded that if the state should become the undertaker of this grand project, that it would not fall short of double the largest estimate, and would perhaps quadruple that amount, before its final completion. And I should consider its application for the purpose of constructing this levee as wasteful and useless at this time, because there is not a sufficient population upon the banks of the river to keep up the levee, and repair the breaches that would be constantly occurring if the work was immediately undertaken and completed by the state. The universal experience upon this subject has been, that it requires an active, vigilant, interested party upon the spot, in the hour of danger, to guard the weak points, and protect it from devastation and ruin. And it is well known that this desirable end cannot be obtained fully for many years to come. But the amount which my substitute proposes to grant to this object, will form a nucleus around which individual industry and enterprise can rally, and by a united effort on the part of the state and individuals combined, this work gradually progress, commencing where it is most needed first and advancing by degrees to successful completion. I am in favor of granting pre-emption rights to actual settlers who were on the public land at the time of their location, but neglected to prove up their claims, throwing themselves upon the liberality of the state to grant pre-emptions. These settlers have improved the value of the balance of the public lands belonging to the state, as pioneers in opening roads, etc., to more than double the amount of the value of their homes.

The improvement of the navigable water courses will reduce the price of freights on cotton to market, and also on return cargoes for the supply of the country. The increased facilities of navigation will increase the cultivation of cotton in counties remote from mar-

ket, and thereby develop the resources of the country, and bring more money into it, and will enhance the price of the lands on the streams improved, by increased facilities of getting to market.

HERALDRY.—There is some talk of establishing a College of Heraldry in this country. Some object to it that it is not in accordance with our republican institutions. The objection is not well taken. Whatever enlightens, improves, or enlarges the mind, is the very thing for which Republics are fitted. There is a great deal of curious knowledge acquired in the study of heraldry. There is a significance in the emblems used, which are often as ingenious. The notion that a "coat of arms" is always conclusive of high birth or renowned ancestry is erroneous. They often prove the reverse. It is a very innocent desire to know who were your ancestors, and having found them out, there is no harm in his adopting, if he choose, an armorial bearing some emblem of the occupation, which industriously followed, led them to riches and honor, with an appropriate device.

The Boston Journal tells a story in point of an "old Commodore," residing in one of the Middle States, who once sported a plain carriage for the accommodation of himself and family. His wife, who liked display, and had a lean towards aristocracy, urged him to have a handsome "coat of arms" painted on the panels of the carriage.

"Certainly, my dear," (replied he) "if you wish it. What shall we have? I can think of nothing better or more appropriate than a *TAR-BUCKET* for my side of the carriage, as my father was a sailor, and a *LOAF OF BREAD* for your side, as your father was a baker!"

There is much good sense in the Commodore's suggestion, and we hope that his example will be followed by others.—*Balt. Patriot.*

SPRING,

BY J. A. C.

Bright Spring is among us,
Rejoice every heart!
The rude, howling tempests
With Winter depart.

The beautiful maiden
Is out on the hills,
And 'mid the grey forests,
And by the husband rills.

Her breath passes over
The trees brown and scar,
And in their first freshness
The young buds appear.

A troop of gay children,
About the old boghies,
Their green robes nestle,
And whisper their vows.

Her fingers press lightly
The stream's icy chain—
Its waters are leaping,
And singing again.

Far down in the dingle,
Where latest they lay,
The snow-wreaths are wasting
In sunshine away.

And then do her footsteps,
Along the damp earth,
Revive the blue violets—
Its earliest birth.

The dainty, green mossbeds
She trims, too, with care,
For thither blithe fairies
To banquet repair.

Tinny, gay, lichen goblets
She waxes to unfold;
One sparkling, bright dew-drop,
With each of them hold.

The elf-ghosts, half serious,
In meriment half,
A health to the Goddess—
This cool nectar quaff.

Sweet birds from far southward,
Are thronging the groves,
And rapturously singing
The song of their loves.

Thou child of misfortune,
Thatsittest in fear!
Though mortals refuse thee,
The smile, or the tear:

Away with despondence,
No longer repine!
Mild spring, in her fragrance
And blossom, is thine.

Enough still of pleasure
Is left unto thee,
This waking of nature
Thy signal shall be.

The soul's deathless vigor
Give freedom—and pain,
And sorrow shall vanish,
And joy come again.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

☞ We are indebted to our friends of the steamer Memphis, and to Mr. Banks, for a slip from the Tropic, with the foreign news by the Yorkshire, but we had received the same news and had it in type. We give from the extra, the following item about Mexican affairs:—*Vict. Whig.*

Late and important from Mexico.—The barque Mandarin, Capt. Colley, arrived this morning from Vera Cruz, which port she left on the 3rd inst. at noon. Capt. C. reports that just before he left, he met Mr. Dimond, U. S. Consul, who said to him that if he wanted to see *fun*, he had better wait until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which hour the Republicans and Santa Anna party, united, were to declare against the Government. Captain Colley further reports, that Mr. Dimond informed him that the Government troops were so disposed that they could not act against the insurgents. Further news will be anxiously looked for.

LATE FROM MEXICO.—The following is copied from the New Orleans Picayune:—

The Alabama, from Galveston, fell in with the U. S. steamship Mississippi off the Balize, having on board our Minister, the Hon. J. Slidell; Wm. S. Parrott, Esq., Secretary of Legation; and Robert Stuart, Midshipman U. S. Navy. The Mississippi left Vera Cruz on the morning of the 30th ult., and arrived off the Balize on Saturday morning, but owing to the severity of the gale, was unable to communicate until she fell in with the Alabama. Messrs. Slidell, Parrott and Stuart were transferred to the latter vessel, and the Mississippi immediately departed for Pensacola. We have received full files of "El Locomotor" to the 29th, inclusive, furnished us by our obliging correspondents at Vera Cruz, but they contain nothing of any very great importance.

We have the proclamation of Parrots, but are unable to give it entire this morning. It is a document in the usual vein of Mexican official publications, spread all over with denunciations of the United States, and seasoned with abundant condiments for the taste and palates of the people of that country.

We learn from Mr. Parrott that Mr. Slidell remained at Jalapa till the 18th ult., at which time he had signified to the Mexican authorities, in his last communication to them, his intention of leaving, whether he received his passports or not. On the 7th the necessary documents, couched in the most formal language, dated at the city of Mexico, 21st ult., were directed to Mr. S. at Jalapa. Through some mistake they went to Vera Cruz, and from thence were transmitted by our consul to Mr. Slidell. A separate and distinct passport was sent to Mr. Parrott. The treatment received by Mr. Slidell at Mexico and Jalapa was extremely cold, but upon his arrival at Vera Cruz he was received with a salute, waited upon by the highest dignitaries of the place, and again saluted when the Mississippi left. Mr. Slidell appears to have acted throughout in the most firm and dignified manner, and has shown himself well qualified for the important mission with which he was entrusted. Mr. Slidell will remain in this city for several weeks unless his presence is required in Washington. Mr. Parrott will proceed to Washington in the course of a few days.

REMOVED MARRIAGE.—Fanny Forrester (Miss Shubbuck) the popular magazine writer, it is said in a Philadelphia letter the Journal of commerce, is to be married to the Rev. Mr. Judson, and will accompany him on his missionary labors in India. She will carry with her, it is added, the high devotion which a former one of the name exhibited, who followed the missionary fortunes of her husband in the East.

IRVING.—The Charleston Courier mentions that Washington Irving will shortly return from Europe, and is about to publish a life of Mahomet. The literary world will look forward with interest to a production from the pen of the most gifted author of modern days.

MARRIAGE is a feast where the grace is sometimes better than the dinner.